

ZALMAN, E.; KRUPICKA, B.; POLACKOVA, J.

Cerebrospinal, venous and arterial pressure in intravenous administration
of massive doses of benzedrine. Cas.lek.cesk. 90 no.19:583-585 11 May 51.
(CML 20:8)

1. Of the State Psychiatric Hospital in Brno-Cernovice (Director--Emil
Zalman, M.D.).

HAVLASEK, Ludvik, prof.; POLACKOVA, Marie

On therapeutic exercise therapy in various gynecological diseases.
Cesk.gyn.26[40] no.1/2:64-67 F '61.

1. I. por.-gyn. klinika University J.Ev.Purkyne v Brne, prednosta
prof. dr. L. Havlasek.
(GYNECOLOGY ther)
(EXERCISE THERAPY)

POLACKOVA, Marie; HAVLASEK, Ludvik, prof.

Gymnastics in prolapse of the internal genitalia and urinary in-
continence. Cesk.gyn.26[40] no.1/2:68-69 F '61.

1. I.gyn.-por. klinika University J. Ev. Purkyne v Brne, prednosta
prof. MUDr. Ludvik Havlasek.
(UTERINE PROLAPSE ther)
(URINATION DISORDERS ther)
(EXERCISE THERAPY)

POLACKOVA, Marie

250 years since the death of Bernardino Ramazzini. Prac. lek.
16 no.1:37-39 Ja'64

1. Oddeleni latiny fakulty všeobecného lekarství v Univerzitě Karlově
university) v Praze; vedoucí: doc. dr. J. Kabrt.

MARTINCIK, Jaromir; POLACKOVA, Marie

Preoperative and postoperative exercise therapy in prevention of
thromboembolic disease. Cesk.gyn.26[40] no.1/2:93-96 F '61.

1. I. por.-gyn. klinika University J. Ev. Purkyne v Brne, prednosta
prof.dr. L.Havlasek.
(THROMBOEMBOLISM prev & control)
(SURGERY OPERATIVE compl)
(EXERCISE THERAPY)

LENGEROVA, Alena; POLACKOVA, Marta

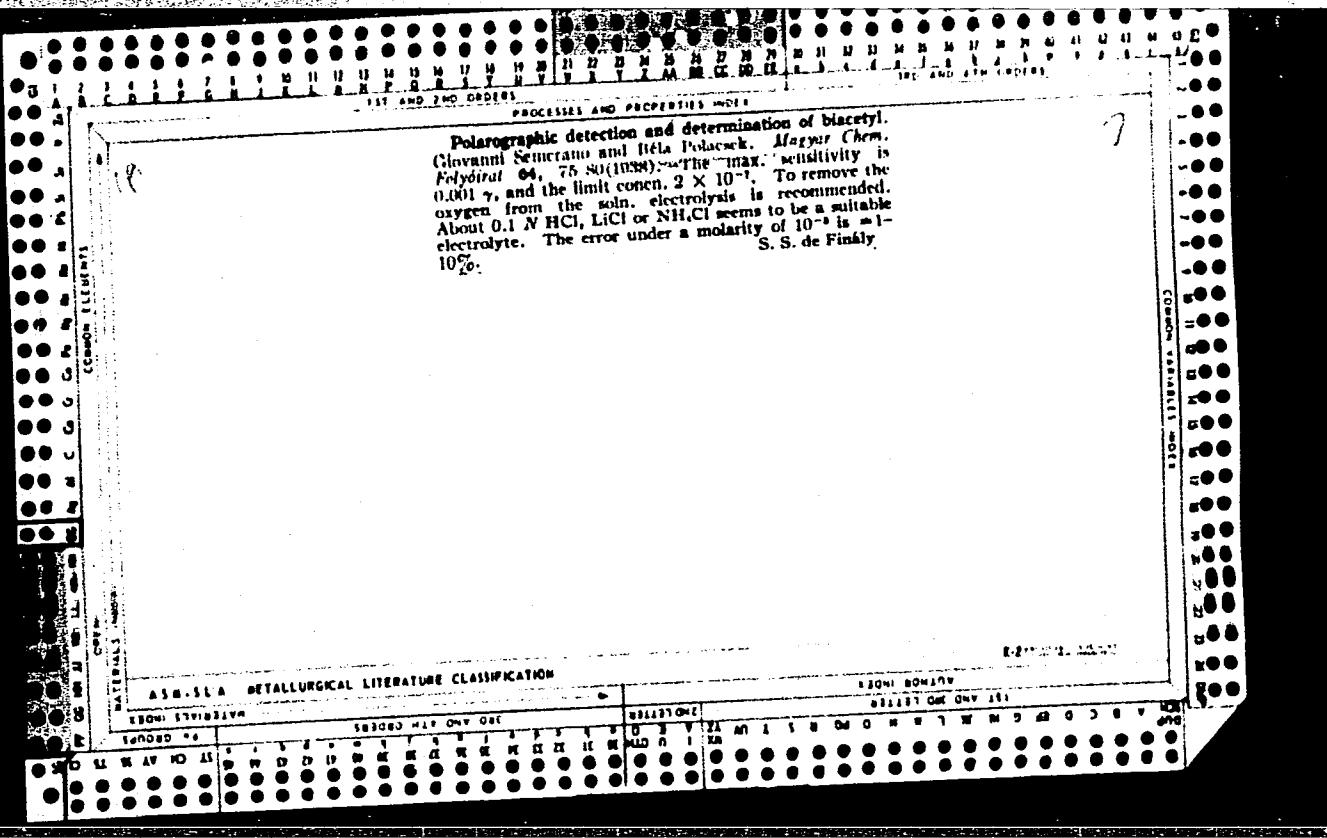
The requirements for tolerance induction in cell-grafts from
adult donors. Folia biol. 9 no.3:189-195 '63.

1. Institute of Experimental Biology and Genetics, Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences, Prague.
(TRANSPLANTATION) (IMMUNITY) (CYTOLOGY)
(BONE MARROW) (LIVER)

CHALUPA, Miroslav; POLACKOVA-PTASINSKA, Marie

Therapeutic exercise after gynaecological operations. Cesk.gyn.
26[40] no.1/2:97-99 F '61.

1. III. porodnicke a gynekologicke oddeleni v Brne, prednosta doc.
MUDr. Antonin Cernoch.
(GYNECOLOGY surgery)
(EXERCISE THERAPY)



POLACSI, VALERIA

KOPPENSTEIN, Erno, dr.; POLACSI, Valeria, dr.

Correct position of perineal region in radiotherapy. Magy. radiol.
6 no.2:85-87 Apr 54.

1. Fov. Uzsoki-utcai korhaz (igazgato: Farkas Karoly, dr., az
orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) Rontgen-osztalyanak (foorvos: Koppenstein
Erno dr. az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) Kozlemenye.

(PERINEUM, neoplasms

radiother.. correct position)

(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.

cancer of perineal region, correct position)

POLACSI, Valeria, dr.

Carcinoid of the duodenal bulb. Magy. radiol. 7 no.⁴:
252-254 Oct 55.

1. Fevarod Uzsoki utcai korhaz (igazgato: Farkas, Karoly dr.,
az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) Rontgenosztalyanak (foorvos:
Koppenstein, Erno, dr., az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa)
kozlemenye.

(DUODENUM, neoplasms
argentaffinoma, of duodenal bulb, diag. & incidence.)
(ARGENTAFFINOMA
duodenal bulb, diag. & incidence.)

POLACSI, Valeria, dr.

Gastro-jujuno-colic fistula. Magy. radiol. 14 no.2:88-91 Mr '62.

1. Fovarosi Uzsoki utcai Korhaz (igazgato: Szanto Sandor dr.) Rontgen
Osztalyanak (foorvos: Koppenstein Erno dr.) kozlemenye.

(GASTRIC FISTULA radiog)
(INTESTINAL FISTULA radiog)

POL

Polaczek

✓ Isotopic exchange of bromine atoms between crystalline Hg₂Br₃ and gaseous bromine. J. Dereń, J. Haber, A. Helpern, and A. Polaczek (Jagellonian Univ., Cracow). *Koszuki Chem.* 26, 177-181 (1951) (English summary).—The extent of isotopic exchange of Br atoms between crystalline Hg₂Br₃ and gaseous Br was studied by use of radioactive tracers. Pptd. Hg₂Br₃ contg radioactive Br coincd. by the Szillard-Chalmers method was heated to various temps. up to 100° in an atm. of inactive gaseous Br for 1.5 hrs. 20-30% of radioactive Br passed from solid to gaseous phase. The isotope exchange was not appreciably affected by temp.; this indicated that the exchange mainly occurred on the surface of the sample. *Sylvia Nowinska*

POLACZEK, ANDRZEJ

POLAND/Physical Chemistry. Radiochemistry. Isotopes.

B-7

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 42470.

Author : Zlotowski Ignacy, Halpern Aleksander, Polaczek
Andrzej

Inst : Jagiellonski University.

Title : Production of Radioactive Preparations Enriched by
the Method of Szilard and Chalmers. I. Production
of Radioactive Preparations of Iodine and Bromine.

Orig Pub: Zesz. nauk. Uniw. Jagiellonskiego. Mat., fiz., chem.,
1955, No 1, 65-81.

Abstract: The possibility has been ascertained of producing
radioactive preparations of Br and I having an
absolute activity of 0.3-0.5 μ -Curie by means of
a small Ra-Be-source in accordance with (n, γ)
reaction. The source having an activity of about

Card : 1/2

12

POLACZEK, ANDRZEJ.

Distr: 4E2c

✓ Investigation of exchange reactions in a solid-vapor system by radioactive tracers. I. The system: solid Hg_2Br_2 —gaseous Br₂. Jerzy Dereń, Jerzy Haber, Aleksander Halpern, and Andrzej Polaczek (Inst. Górnictwa Huty, Kraków, Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Akad. Górnictwa-Hutniczego No. 8, Ceramika No. 1, 13-18(1950)* (English summary).— Radioactive Hg_2Br_2 contg. Br⁸² and Br⁸³ was equilibrated with gaseous Br₂ at 20-190°. An exchange of 28 ± 5% of Br atoms was calc'd, and found to be independent of temp. This indicated that mainly the surface of the sample was involved. J. Stecki

ZLOTCWSKI, Ignacy; PCLACZK, Andrzej

Kinetic studies of iodine exchange between hydrogen, iodine and
crystalline aluminum iodide labelled with ^{131}I . Nukleochika 6 no. 5:
335-355. '61

1. Warsaw University, Warszawa, Department of Nuclear Chemistry.

POLACZEK, Andrezej; HALPERN, Aleksander

The effect of electron donors on the isotopic exchange between aluminum (III), gallium (III), and indium (III) iodides and alkyl iodides. Nukleonika 8 no.10:667-671 '63.

1. Department of Nuclear Chemistry, University, Warsaw (for Polaczek). 2. Department of Radiochemistry, Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw 9 (for Halpern).

ZLOTOWSKI, Ignacy; POLACZEK, Andrzej; WINCEL, Henryk

A study of the iodine exchange between KAI₂ and alkyl halides by the method of isotopic tracers. Nukleonika 6 no. 6:415-422. '61

1. Uniwersytet Warszawski, Warszawa, Katedra Chemii Jadrowej.

TEICHEN, Jacek, mgr inz., POLACZEK, Czeslaw, inz.; GORAJ, Leszek

Modern measuring technique and automation in mining petroleum
and gas deposits. Nafta 21 no. 3:72-74. Mr '65.

I. Petroleum Institute, Krakow.

ACC NR: AP6031705 (N) SOURCE CODE: P0/0099/66/040/003/0495/0498

AUTHOR: Polaczek, Jerzy; Pielichowski, Jan

20

ORG: Institute of Heavy Organic Synthesis, Bialchownia Slaska (Instytut Ciezkiej B
Syntezy Organicznej)

TITLE: Bromination of 9-vinylcarbazole with a bromate - bromide solution

SOURCE: Roczniki chemii-annales societatis chimicae polonorum, v. 40, no. 3, 1966,
495-498

TOPIC TAGS: bromination, vinyl compound

ABSTRACT: It was found that the bromine number of 9-vinylcarbazole determined by the bromate-bromide solution bromination method is three times as high as the theoretical value assuming that bromine adds to the vinyl group. This bromination reaction in the dark is one of substitution rather than addition. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [Orig. art. in German] [JPRS: 36,002]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 01Feb65 / ORIG REF: 002 / SOV REF: 002
OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 ~10

7919 .0305

FRACZEK, Kazimierz; LEPICH, Teresa; POLACZEK, Jerzy

Cumarone-indene resins. Pt.l. Koks 8 no.3:94-100 My-Je'63.

1. Instytut Ciezkiej Syntezy Organicznej, Warszawa.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341710015-8

POLACZEK, Lucyna; GRZESZKIEWICZ, Andrzej

A method for the determination of sparteine beta-camphosulfonate.
Acta Pol. pharm. 21 no.1:19-22 '64.

1. Z Zakladu Analitycznego Instytutu Farmaceutycznego w Warszawie
(Kierownik: mgr W. Dmowska).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341710015-8"

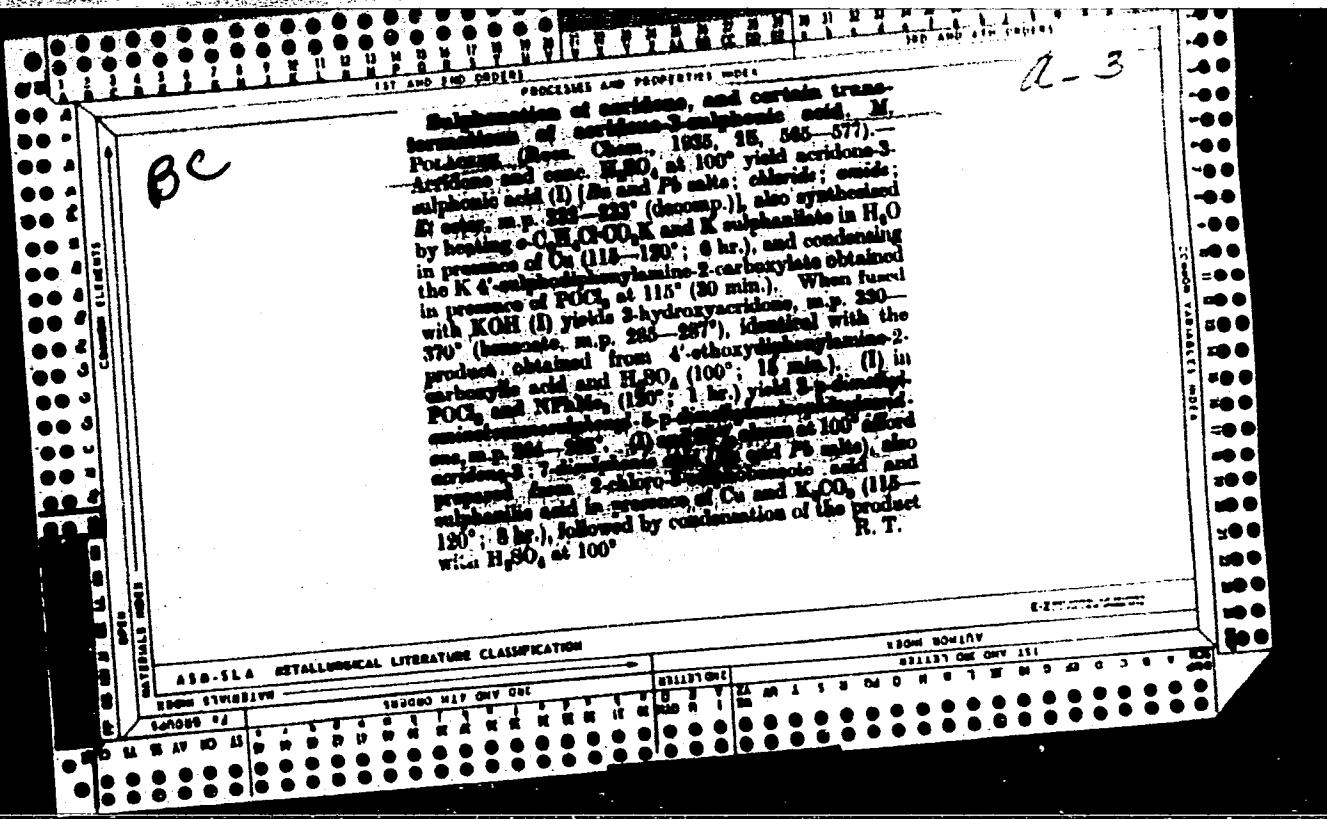
POLACZEK, Lucyna; GRZESZKIEWICZ, Andrzej

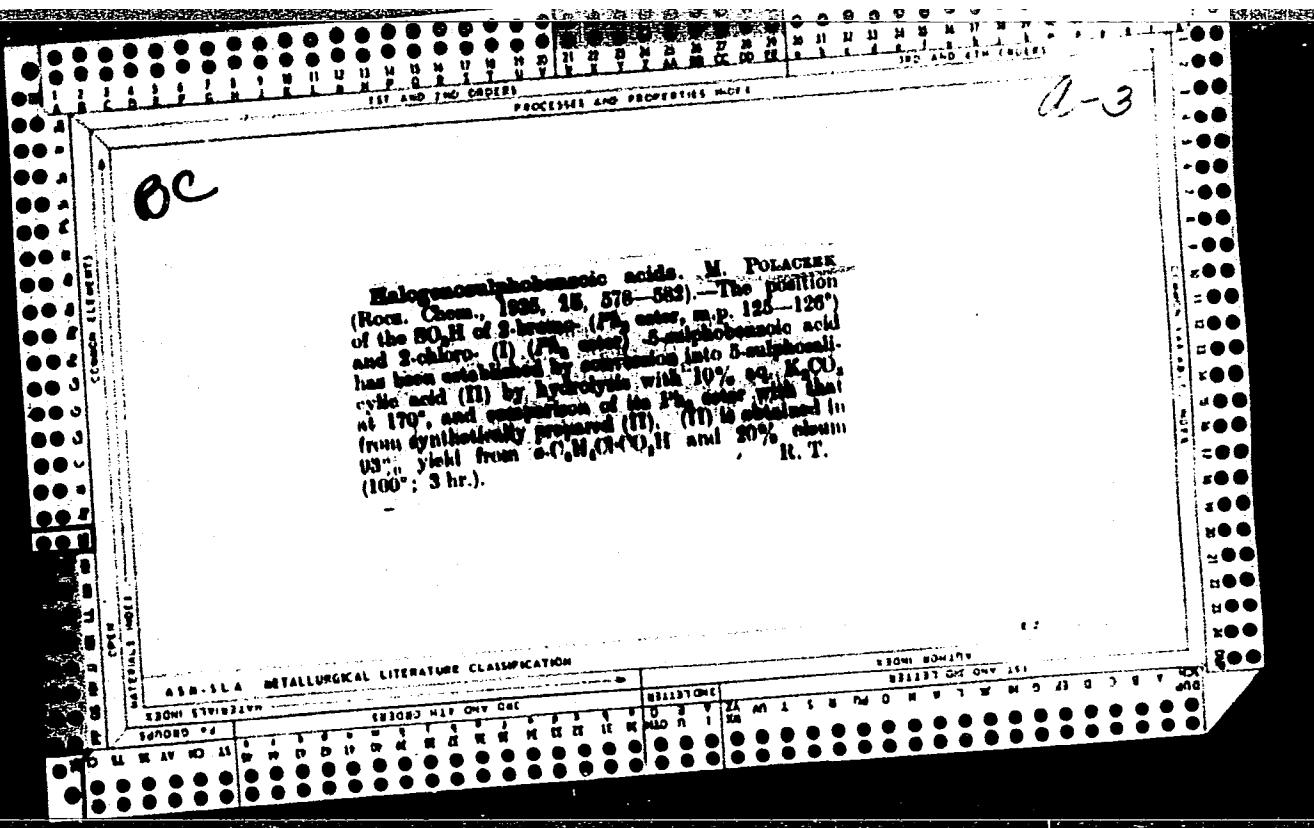
New method of determining ϵ -caprolactam. Chem anal 8 no.6:
961-964 '63.

1. Department of Analytical Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Institute,
Warsaw.

Determination of phenobarbital and N-methylacetanilide
in solutions for subcutaneous injections. Lucyna Paluszak
(Pharm. Inst., Warsaw). Form. Polka 12, 207-37 (1959).

Phenobarbital (I) can be determined in a 2% solution of acetanilide
(II) solution during per cent.





BC

1 2

3-Bromo-7-nitroquinoxaline. M. Polack (Rec. Chem., 1936, 68, 76-80).—2-Chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid is heated at 175–180° for 4 hr. with $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2\text{NH}_2\text{NaClO}_4$, and CuO in PbNO_3 , to yield 5-nitro-2-(α -nitrobenzylidene)quinoxaline acid (I), m.p. 267–269° (decomp., m.p. 120–145°); anode, m.p. 245–247°; Et₂O, m.p. 141–142°. (I) and POCl_3 (130°; 4 hr.) yield 3-bromo-7-nitroquinoxaline, m.p. >370°, which with N_2Ph_2 and PbO_2 (100°; 2 hr.) affords 3-bromo-7-nitro-5-pyridylquinoxaline, m.p. 264–264.5°. 3-Bromo-5-pyridylquinoxaline, m.p. 220–240° (decomp.), is prepared analogously from 3-bromocordone. R. T.

ARMILLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ECONOMIC INFORMATION

F

POLAROID

APPENDIX
REPORT OF VISIT TO THE AUSTRIAN STATE POWER PLANT AT KLOSTERMANN
IN VIENNA, VIENNA, AUSTRIA, ON APRIL 1957
BY A TEAM OF EXPERTS FROM THE E.C.A.
TO THE AUSTRIAN STATE POWER PLANT AT KLOSTERMANN IN VIENNA, VIENNA,
AUSTRIA, ON APRIL 1957. THIS REPORT IS A SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION
GAINED BY THE TEAM OF EXPERTS FROM THE E.C.A. DURING THEIR VISIT TO THE
POWER PLANT. THE REPORT DISCUSSES THE EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS
USED IN THE POWER PLANT, AS WELL AS THE COSTS OF CONSTRUCTION
AND OPERATION. THE TEAM OF EXPERTS ALSO DISCUSSED THE
FUTURE PLANS FOR THE POWER PLANT.

POLACZEK-KORNECKI, Tadeusz; POLACZEK-KORNECKA, Barbara; ZELAZNY, Tadeusz

Bronchoscopy and the bacterial flora of the trachea and
bronchial tree. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.3:89-91 20 Ja'64

1. z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Krakowie (kierownik: prof.
dr. Jerzy Jasienski [deceased]); z Oddzialu Chirurgii Klatki
Piersiowej MSS w Krakowie (ordinator: dr. med. Michal Juszczynski)
i z Pracowni Bakteriologicznej-analitycznej MSS (kierownik:
dr. Janusz Rapczewski).

*

POLACZEK-KORNECKI, Tadeusz; POLACZEK-KORNECKA, Barbara; ZELAZNY, Tadeusz

Bronchoscopy and the bacterial flora of the trachea and
bronchial tree. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.3:89-91 20 Ja'64

1. z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Krakowie (kierownik: prof.
dr. Jerzy Jasienski [deceased]); z Oddzialu Chirurgii Klatki
Piersiowej MSS w Krakowie (ordinator: dr. med. Michal Juszczynski)
i z Pracowni Bakteriologicznej-analitycznej MSS (kierownik:
dr. Janusz Rapczewski).

*

POLACZEK-KORNECKI, Tadeusz; ZELAZNY, Tadeusz.

Preliminary observations on the use of neuroleptoanalgesia.
Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.45:1683-1685 4 N'63.

l. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Krakowie; kierownik prof.
dr. med. Jerzy Jasienski.

*

POLACZEK-KORNECKI, Tadeusz; ZELAZNY, Tadeusz

Anesthesia in cardiac catheterization. Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.50:
1890-1891 9 D'63

l. z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Krakowie; kierownik: prof.
dr. med. Jerzy Jasienski [deceased].

*

POLACZEK-KORNECKI, Tadeusz

Bronchoscopy and bronchography with the application of short-
acting muscle relaxants. Polski przegl.chir. 32 no.7:629-631
Jl '60.

1. Z Oddzialu Chirurgii Klatki Piersiowej M.S.S. w Krakowie
Ordynator: dr W.Laszczak
(BRONCHOSCOPY)
(BRONCHI radiography)
(MUSCLE RELAXANTS ther)

POLACZEK-KORNECKI, Tadeusz

Behavior of venous pressure during pulmonary resection. Polski
przegl. chir. 32 no.12:1195-1199 '60.

l. z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Krakowie Kierownik: prof.
dr J. Jasieniak. Z Oddzialu Chir. Klatki Piersiowej M. S. S. w
Krakowie Ordynator: dr W. Laszczak.

(PNEUMONECTOMY) (BLOOD PRESSURE)

POLACZER-KORNECKI, TADEUSZ

- Wojewodzki, Wydawnictwo Lekarskie, Vol. 18, Sec. 2, No. 2, 1962.
2. "Effect of Heat Shock in Animal Protein on the Curves of Post-Hatching Spadefoot," Z. V. RUDOVIC of the Bioger Institute of Medicine at Sofia (Bulgaria) [Translated from the Russian by Wladyslaw KULIKOWSKI]; pp. 169-177.
 3. "Report on the Work Elaborated Done by the Cardiological Center of the Krakow Municipal Specialist Hospital (Medical Faculty of the Jagiellonian University) in Krakow (Director Dr. Stanislaw LASKOWSKI) of the Cardiologist Department (Professor) in Krakow (Ordinary Dr. Stanislaw LASKOWSKI); pp. 118-119 (English summary).
 4. "Use of Hypothermia in Cardiac Operations," Tadeusz POLACZER-KORNECKI of the First Surgical Branch (Otolaryngology-Plastic) of the MSS (Medical Faculty of the Jagiellonian University) in Krakow (Professor: Dr. Wladyslaw LISICKI); pp. 119-121.
 5. "Artificial Treatment of Unobstructed Patent Ductus Arteriosus," Wladyslaw SZEWCZAK of the Clinic of Pediatric Surgery of the MSS (Dr. Andrzej KLEPACKI); pp. 122-123 (English summary).
 6. "Obstruction and Insufficiency of Mitral Valve," Jozef JAKUBIAK of the Chest Surgery Branch of the MSS in Krakow; pp. 123-126 (Russian summary).
 7. "Impressions of a Visit to Cardiological Centers in Poland and France," Stanislaw SZUSTRO of the First Medical Faculty (Klinika Chirurgiczna) of the Jagiellonian University (Klinika Medycyny) at Krakow (Professor: Dr. Stefan Dr. A. SZUSTRO); pp. 126-128 (Russian summary).
 8. "Conventional Autogenous Anoplasty of the Pulmonary Oesophagus Gated by Sutler," Witold BOGUSKI of the First Medical Faculty (Klinika Chirurgiczna) of the Jagiellonian University (Klinika Medycyny) at Krakow (Professor: Dr. Witold BOGUSKI); pp. 128-130 (Russian summary).
 9. "An Unusual Case of Pulmonary Carcinoma of Bronchial Origin with Infiltration of the Mediastinum and Heart," Julian KOTORZIC and Jerry UMLAJOSKI of the Second Clinic for Internal Diseases (II Klinika Chirurgiczna) of the Medical Academy in Lodz;

(23)

POLACZEK-KORNECKI, Tadeusz; HESS, Jolanta

Prognostic value of peripheral venous pressure in closed thoracic injuries. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.13:471-473 23 Mr '64.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie (kierownik: prof. dr. med. Jerzy Jasieniak [deceased]).

POLACZEK-KORNECKI, Tadeusz; POCHOPEN, Franciszek; WOJCIK, Emilia

Treatment of the localized inflammation of the bronchial mucosa
in the course of the lymph node pulmonary tuberculosis. Gruzlica
33 no.9:779-783 S ' 65.

1. Z Oddzialu Gruzlicy Pluc i Dzieci Miejskiego Szpitala Specjalistycznego w Krakowie (Ordynator: dr. med. F. Pochopen) i z Oddzialu Anestezjologicznego III Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Krakowie (Kierownik Kliniki: doc. dr. M. Politowski).

POLACZEK-KORNERSKI, Tadeusz; KRZYSTKOVA, Krystyna

Anesthesia in surgery of the extrabulbar ocular muscles. Klin.
oczna 35 no.2:309-313 '65.

l. Z Oddzialu Leczenia Zeza w Waw. Dzieciecym Szpitalu
Okulistyczny w Witkowicach (Grymator: dr. med.
K. Krzystkowa; Konsultant naukowy: prof. dr. med. M. Wilczek)
i z Oddzialu Anestezjologicznego III Kliniki Chirurgicznej
Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie (Kierownik kliniki: doc. dr.
med. M. Politowski).

POLACZKOWA, A. : ACHMATOWICZ, O. : BOHM, J.

3-4-5triphenylbenzoic acid.

P. 115 (Roczniki Chemii) Vol. 31, No. 1, 1957, Warszawa, Poland.

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC. VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

POLAND/Electricity - Semiconductors.

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 4, 1960, 9091

Author : Deren J., Polaczkowa, E.

Inst : -

Title : Investigations of the Electronic Properties of Tungsten Trioxide. I. The Electric Conductivity of Tungsten Trioxide Within the 100° -- 700° C Temperature Range.

Orig Pub : Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. chim., geol. et geogr., 1959, 7, No 5, 313-320

Abstract : Investigations are made of the electric conductivity of WO₃ on the temperature in the interval 100 -- 700° C. It was found that in all the investigated intervals, the electric conductivity cannot be expressed by the equation $\sigma = \sigma_0 \exp(-OB/T)$. There exists a limit (below 350° C) when as the temperature increases, σ reaches first a maximum, then a minimum, after which a further increase occurs. The investigation of many factors (composition

Card 1/2

DEREN, J.; POLACZKOWA, E.

• Investigations on the electronic properties of tungsten trioxide.
Pt. 4. Bul chim PAN 12 no. 3:189-196 '64.

1. Department of Surface Phenomena, Institute of Physical
Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, and Department of
Inorganic Chemistry, School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow.
Presented by B.Kamienski.

DEREN, J.; POLACZKOWA, E.

Investigations on the electronic properties of tungsten trioxide.
I. The electric conductivity of tungsten trioxide within the 100°-
700 C temperature range. II. Current vs. voltage characteristics
of tungsten trioxide within the 100°-700°C temperature range. III.
The influence of surface processes on the electric conductivity of
 WO_3 . Bul Ac Pol chim 7 no.5:313-332 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

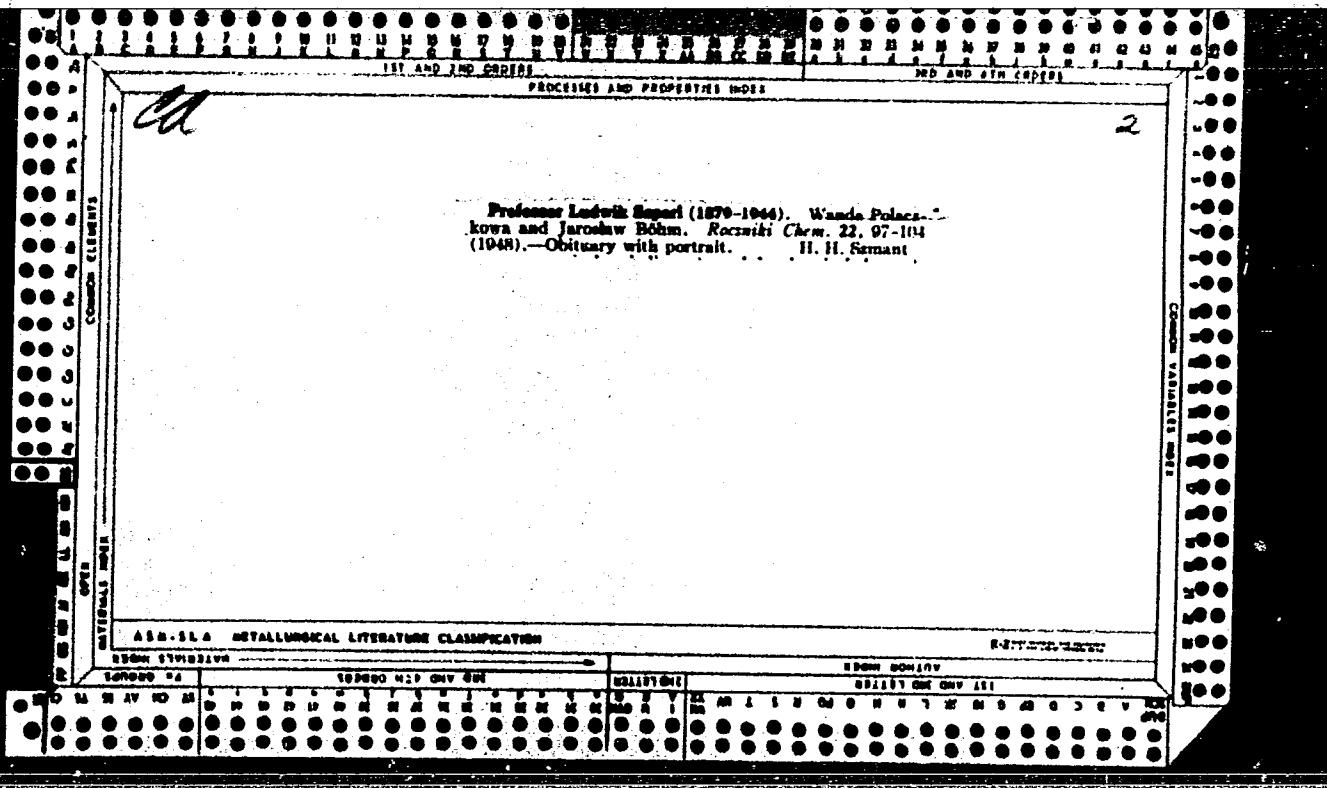
1. Laboratory of Surface Phenomena (Cracow), Institute of Physical
Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences and Department of Inorganic
Chemistry, School of Mining and Metallurgy, Cracow. Presented by
B.Kamienski.

(Tungsten oxides) (Electric conductivity)

POLACZKOWA, Ewa, dr

Influence of chemisorption of gases on the electric conductivity of polycrystalline specimens of tungsten trioxide. *Wiad chem* 18 no. 2: 123-128 F '64.

1. Katedra Chemii Niedorganicznej, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.



POLACZKOWA, W.

"Introduction to the electronic theory of organic compounds"
by G. Karagounis. Reviewed by W. Polaczkowa. Wiad chem 15
no.11:736-737 N '61.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341710015-8

POLACZKOWA, W.

"Organic chemistry" by Louis P. Fieser, Mary Fieser. 2d ed.
Reviewed by W. Polaczkowa. Wiad chem 16 no.12:779-780 D '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341710015-8"

11810-66 EWP(j) JW/RM

ACC NR: AP6031694

(N)

SOURCE CODE: P0/0099/66/040/003/0421/0428

AUTHOR: Czerwinska-Fejgin, Eugenia; Polaczkowa, Wanda

20

B

ORG: Department of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Technology, Warsaw (Katedra
Chemii Organicznej Politechniki)TITLE: 4,4'-disubstituted o-terphenyl derivativesSOURCE: Roczniki chemii-annales societatis chimicae polonorum, v. 40, no. 3, 1966,
421-428

TOPIC TAGS: nonmetallic organic derivative, organic oxime compound

ABSTRACT: 1-phenyl-2-(p-phenyl)hexane-1,5-diones were cyclized to 3-phenyl-4-(p-X-phenyl)cyclohexene-2-ones (X = NO₂, CN, Cl, OCH₃, OH). The oximes of the latter were aromatized to the corresponding 4'-amino-4-X-o-terphenyls. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,002]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 29Jun65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 af

0979 0299

L 41811-66 EMP(j) JW/RM
ACC NR: AP6031695 (N) SOURCE CODE: P0/0099/66/040/003/0429/0435

AUTHOR: Czerwinska-Pejgin, E.; Polaczkowa, W. 28
B

ORG: Department of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Technology, Warsaw (Katedra
Chemii Organicznej Politechniki)

TITLE: Conjugation in the o-terphenyl system

SOURCE: Roczniki chemii-annales societatis chimicae polonorum, v. 40, no. 3, 1966,
429-435

TOPIC TAGS: UV spectrum, nonmetallic organic derivative

ABSTRACT: The transmission of the substituent effects in 4,4'-disubstituted diphenyl
and o-terphenyl derivatives was compared by measuring the ultraviolet absorption
spectra. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,002]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 29Apr65 / ORIG REF: 002 / SOW REF: 002
OTH REF: 018

Card 1/1 AF

0919

0295

POLACZKOWA, W.

"Principles of organic chemistry" by A.Cziczibabin. Reviewed
by W.Polaczkowa. Wiad chem 16 no.1:60-62 Ja '62.

POLACZKOWA, Wanda; POROWSKA, Natalia; DYBOWSKA, Barbara

Studies on the influence of phenyl substituents in the benzene ring upon the not neighboring functional group. Roczniki chemii 36 no.1:41-50 '62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, Institute of Technology, Warsaw Laboratory No.4, Institute of Organic Synthesis, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

Polaczkowa W.

Polaczkowa W. "3-Indol-Butyric Acid." (Kwas 3-indolilomaslowy). Przemysl Chemiczny, No. 6, 1950, pp. 340-343.

In order to secure a higher yield and degree of purity - certain modifications were introduced into Jackson and Manske's method of 3-indol-butyric acid preparation. The reaction of obtaining phenylhydrazone derivative of an acidic ester of 2-ketopimelic acid from cyclohexanone-2-carboxylate and benzene diazonium chloride,--was carried out in a dilute alkaline solution, without excess of KOH, and resulted in producing phenyl-hydrazone of 94% yield without pigment admixture. The decarboxylation process of indol-2-carboxy-3-butyric acid was performed under diminished pressure (about 30 mm). The conditions described make possible production of 3-indol-butyric acid from cyclohexanone reaches 22% of the theoretical amount.

SO: Polish Technical Abstracts No. 2, 1951

POLACKOWA WANDA

The diene reactions of tetraphenylcyclohexadiene, Wanda Polackowa and Perry Walmsley (USA), Pol. Tech. Inst., Moscow, Russ. J. Chem., 19, 407-32 (1955) (French summary).—Tetraphenylcyclohexadiene (**I**) condenses with aromatic nitriles (**II**), giving pentamethyl nitriles (**III**) and CO. With the following cyano derivatives, **I** does not condense but is reduced to tetraphenylcyclohexadiene (**IV**): *p*-hydroxybenzonitrile, *p*-acetamidobenzonitrile, *p*-dimethylaminobenzonitrile, *p*-nitrobenzonitrile, heptanecnitrile, and benzyl cyanide. **I** does not react with acetonitrile and *p*-tolunitrile (steric hindrance). The reaction between **I** and **II** is ionic. The more the mol. structure increases negative character of the cyano N atom, the greater the rate of reaction. The formation of an ionic complex in the first step of the reaction is begun by the donation of a pair of electrons by the N atom of the dienophile to the diene. *2-p-Tolyl-tetraphenylpyridine*: **I** and *p*-tolunitrile held 47 hr. at 230-250° give a 60.5% yield, m. 238-238.5°; perchlorate (**V**), m. 278-279.5°. *2-p-Methoxyphenyltetraphenylpyridine*: **I** and *p*-methoxybenzonitrile 30 hr. at 250-270°, give 70.3% yield, m. 194-195°; **V**, m. 287-293°. *2-p-Bromophenyltetraphenylpyridine*: **I** and *p*-bromobenzonitrile heated 31 hrs. at 230-250° give 86% m. 250-257°. *2-m-Bromophenyltetraphenylpyridine*: **I** and *m*-bromobenzonitrile at 250-300° for 100 hrs give 52.3% yield, m. 198-199°. *2-Benzoyltetraphenylpyridine*: **I** and benzoyl cyanide at 250-270° for 13 hrs. give 49.6%, m. 291-305°; **V**, m. 241-242°. All **III** are very weak bases; the only salts they give are **V**. The authors tried the following diene unsuccesful reactions: acrylonitrile, and phenanthrene, phenazine with maleic anhydride, ethyl and isoamyl cyanoformate, benzonitrile, acetonitrile, diazoaminobenzene, or the oxime and ketimine of benzophenone with 2,3-dimethylbutadiene, benzyl and *p*-tolunitrile with anthracene. **IV** was obtained by the reduction of **I** (Zn dust + HCl) and gives, by oxidation (KMnO_4), $(\text{PhCO})_2$, 2 moles of PhCO_2H .

Dieno reactions of tetraphenylcyclopentadienone with
nitriles. II. Reactions of aromatic *p*-eno nitriles. - Vauda

Polażkowska, Tadeusz Jaworski, and Izzy Woliński (1976)

Inst. of Chem., Warsaw, Poland; Roczniki Chem. 27, 464-81

(1953) (French summary); cf. C.A. 48, 11369r. -- Tetra-phenylcyclopentadienone (I) reacts much faster (50-80 min.) with Bu_2CN (II) or with p -MeOC₆H₄COCN (III) than with aromatic nitriles (30-80 hrs.). The products, 2-bromo-3,4,5,6-tetraphenylpyridines (IV) and 2-(p -methoxybenzoyl)-3,4,5,6-tetraphenylpyridines (V), form free radicals in the presence of K or Na and are easily reduced to the corresponding carbinols. II was obtained by hydrolysis of p -Me₂NC₆H₄N(C₆H₅)P₃ (VI), prep'd. by condensation of PhCH₂CN and p -Me₂NC₆H₄NO (VII). VI (125 g.) and 150 g. concd. H₂SO₄ in 85 ml. water heated to 50°, shaken until all VI dissolved, extd. with C₆H₆, washed with NaHCO₃ and with water, dried, and distd. gave 40 g. (61%) II, b. 208-10°. Similarly, 20 g. p -MeOC₆H₄CH₂CN in 200 ml. EtOH and 30 g. VII heated to boiling, treated with 2 ml. 33% NaOH, refluxed for 10 min., and cooled gave red crystals of p -Me₂NC₆H₄N(C₆H₅)₂OMe (VIII), m. 154.5-5.5° (from alc.) (yield 23.2 g., 41.8%); 50 g. crude VIII gave on hydrolysis 28.8 g. (90%) III, m. 63-4°. p -O₂N₂C₆H₄CH₂CN (VII) in 100 ml. alc. and 0.5 ml. 33% (8.1 g.) and 7.5 g. VII in 100 ml. alc. and 0.5 ml. 33% NaOH gave 9.1 g. (62%) p -Me₂NC₆H₄N(C₆H₅)₂NO- p (IX), violet crystals from alc., m. 180-1° (slightly decomp.); 51 g. IX in 500 ml. C₆H₆ and 90 g. 50% H₂SO₄ shaken vigorously at 60° until the red color changed to yellow, the C₆H₆ layer washed with NaHCO₃ and with water, concd. to 10 ml., and mixed with 50 ml. petr. ether gave yellow crystals of p -O₂N₂C₆H₄COCN, m. 114-16°. I (13.2 g.) and 9 g. II were heated to 235° for 1 hr. in dry atm., dissolved in 150 ml. C₆H₆, and shaken twice with 40 ml. portions of 5% NaOH for several hrs. The C₆H₆ layer concd. to 50 ml., and shaken for 0.5 hr. with 10 ml. 70% HClO₄ gave after standing for 24 hrs., filtering, and washing the ppt. with C₆H₆ and with water 10.4 g. IV, m. 230-7° (from Al(OH)); IV, HClO₄ decomp., 160°, easily hydrolyzed to IV. I (13.2 g.) and 11.1 g. III heated as above, dissolved in 76 ml. C₆H₆, and shaken with 15 ml. 70% HClO₄ gave a ppt. which, washed with C₆H₆, petr. ether, and water, dissolved in AcOH, and repp'd. with water yielded 10.1 g. V, m. 214-15° (from alc.); 1 g. IV refluxed in dry atm. with 7 ml. 35% KOH in dry EtOH until completely dissolved, diluted with water, and extd. with Et₂O gave after distn. of Et₂O an almost quant. yield of phenyl-2-(3,4,5,6-tetraphenylpyridyl)carbinol (X), m. 182-3° (from alc.); II, HClO₄ soln., decomp. above 150°. Similarly, V gave 4-methoxyphenyl-2-(3,4,5,6-tetraphenylpyridyl)carbinol (XI), m. 178-7° (from MeOH or EtOH); HClO₄ soln., decomp. above 150°. Almost quant. yields of the carbinols were also obtained when the ketones (0.1 g.) were reduced with 1 g. 2% K amalgam in 8 ml. dry PhMe, 2 ml. dry Et₂O, and 1 drop abs. EtOH in a glass-stoppered flask; 0.1 g. IV dissolved in 12 ml. dry PhMe

diluted with 12 ml. dry Et₂O and treated with 0.016 g. K in an atm. of dry N gave a deep green free radical soln. which, after 3 days was decolorized instantly by addn. of 2 ml. EtOH and distd. The residue washed with dil. HCl and with water, dried (m. 172-228°), and taken up with Et₂O gave 0.04 g. IV (insol. in Et₂O) and 0.02 g. X (sol. in Et₂O). Similarly, 0.1 g. V with 0.44 g. K amalgam gave a green soln. which yielded a mixt. of V and XI. IV and V gave green free radical solns. with Na but the reaction was considerably slower than with K. Tetraphenylpyridine derivs. (1.5 g.) in 30 ml. AcOH heated to boiling with 5 ml. 70% HClO₄ gave perchlorates (recrystd. from AcOH): 2-(p -bromophenyl)-3,4,5,6-tetraphenylpyridine-HClO₄, m. 302-0° (decompn.), soft at 290°; 2-(m -bromophenyl)-3,4,5,6-tetraphenylpyridine-HClO₄, m. 311-14° (decompn.), dark at 305°; 2-(p -methoxyphenyl)-3,4,5,6-tetraphenylpyridine-HClO₄, m. 299-304° (decompn.), soft and dark at 183°. The compd. m. 241-2°, previously reported as the perchlorate of IV was found to be the free base.

Janina R. Spencer

POLACZKOWA W.; BANKOWSKA, Z.

"Chlorination of acetone. Obtaining of 1, 1, 3-trichloroacetone."

p. 119 (Roczniki Chemii) Vol. 30, no. 1, 1956
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic
Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57394.

Author : Polaczkowa W., Achmatowicz O., Bohm J.

Inst : Not given.

Title : 3,4,5-Triphenylbenzoic Acid.

Orig Pub: Roczn. chem., 1957, 31, No 1, 115-122.

Abstract: Synthesis of 3,4,5-triphenylbenzoic acid (I) is presented for the purpose of determining its structure. The starting materials employed were: 4-oxi-2,3,4-triphenylcyclopentene-2-OH-1 (II) and anhydride of maleic acid (III), which at a molal ratio of II:III = 1:1 in the diene synthesis form

Card 1/6

POLAND / Organic Chemistry: Synthetic Organic
Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57394.

Abstract: forms V; than as the result of aromatization and of splitting-off III transforms into I; VII is produced from V as a side reaction. 32.6 gr of II and 39.2 gr of III are slowly heated up to 200-210°, after 30 minutes the mixture is cooled, CH₃OH is then added, and filtrated. A yield of 63% V of 315-317° melting point is obtained. VI is obtained by dissolving V in 2% NaOH solution and by precipitation with 5% aqueous HCl. VI is converted back to V at as low a temperature as 90°. The methyl ester of VI having 216-217° melting point is obtained from VI and CH₂N₂. IV

Card 3/6

162

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic
Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57394.

Abstract: duced into the apparatus. 10 gr of V and 3.5 gr NaOH are dissolved in 50 cc of water, neutralized until pH of 7 is reached, and then precipitated with CuCl₂ water solution; the obtained 13.58 gr of light blue powder is then treated with 50 cc of quinoline, heated at 200° for 20 minutes, 5 gr NaOH in 50 cc of water is added after cooling, followed by the removal of solvent by steam stripping. The remainder is recrystallized from a water solution followed by dissolving the obtained crystals and by precipitating with HCl. A yield of 46% of I, having 265-266.5° melting point (from alcohol) is

Card 5/6

POLACZ-KOWA, WANDA

Distr: 4E3d/4E2c(j)

7
1. Cleavage reactions of trichloropropenone ketals with benzoyl cyanide. Tadeusz Krestewski and Wanda Polacz-Kowa (Polish Academy, Warsaw). Roczniki Chemii 31, 1507-1513 (1957) [English summary].

Contrary to the other similar reactions (Chem. & Ind. 49, 8161), 1,2,3,4-tetrachloropropenone di-Me or di-Et ketal gives with benzoyl cyanide at 185-190° and 100 hrs., or 185-190° and 70 hrs., resp., the Me, m. 145-7°, or Et ester, m. 111-12°, of 3,4,5-trichloro-6-benzoylpicolinic acid. With MeONa these esters form the same Me ester of 3,4-dichloro-4-methoxy-6-benzoylpicolinic acid (I), m. 107-0°, which on acid hydrolysis yields 3,6-dichloro-4-hydroxy-6-benzoylpicolinic acid (II), decomp. 200° with loss of CO₂, and formation of 3,6-dichloro-6-benzoylpyridine, m. 204-8°. Alk. hydrolysis of I leads to the corresponding methoxy acid, decomp. 200°, which on melting undergoes decarboxylation to 3,6-dichloro-4-methoxy-6-benzoylpyridine, m. 184-5.6°.

A. Krestewski

WANDA POLACZKOWA

Distr: 4E3d/4E2c(j)

Derivatives of 1,2,3-triphenylbenzene. Miroslaw Dluzniewski, Danuta Klimczuk-Sowa, and Wanda Polaczkowa (Politech., Warsaw). Roczniki Chem. 32, 727-38 (1958) (English summary).—Several 5-substituted 1,2,3-triphenylbenzene derivs. (I) were obtained and the reactivity of their functional groups compared with that of 4-substituted biphenyl derivs. The small differences in reactivity observed in several cases may follow not only from more restrained conjugation in I than in the biphenyl system, but also from both conjugation and inductive effects superimposed on each other. The synthesis of I was based on condensation of benzoin with benzylideneacetone and on aromatization of the 4-hydroxy-3,4,5-triphenyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one obtained. 3,4,5-Triphenylphenol (II) (Me ether, m. 122.5-3.5°; Et ether, m. 110-11°) with PCl₅ gave 3,4,5-Ph₃C₆H₂Cl, m. 143-4°. The same Cl compd. (together with 1,2-di-Cl compd.) was obtained from Smith's ketone (cf. Chem. Ber. 26, 65 (1893)) directly. 3,4,5-Ph₃C₆H₂CN was hydrolyzed to the acid; chloride, m. 131-2°; amide, m. 200-1°.

A. Kręglewski

5
2-MLF
2

POLACZKOWA, W

Mechanism of the reaction of methyl *p*-bromocinnamate with hydrazine. Jadwiga Deles and Wanda Polaczkowa. (Politechnika, Warsaw). Roczniki Chem. 32, 1245-50 (1958) (English summary).—In the study of action of N_2H_4 (I) on β -BrC₆H₄CH:CHCO₂Me (II) under various conditions, β -BrC₆H₄CH:CHCONHNH₂, β -hydrazino-*p*-bromocinnamic hydrazide (III), and 5-(*p*-bromophenyl)-3-hydroxazolidone (IV) were isolated. It is suggested that IV is formed from III or from (nonisolated) Me β -hydrazino-*p*-bromohydrocinnamate, depending on reaction conditions. The reaction of I with II runs in two independent ways: by substitution at the carbonyl (hydrazinolysis) and addn. to the ethylenic bond. The hydrazino ester undergoes further substitution at the carbonyl group. Depending on I concn., this ester reacts with I or undergoes intramol. cyclization. Cyclization of the hydrazide is much slower than that of the ester. Water reduces the hydrazinolysis rate and inhibits the intramol. more than the intermol. re-action.

A. Kreglewski

4
2 May
2

w Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

jgj
1/1

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 4656.

Author : Czerwinska-Fejgin, E., Polnckowa, W., and
Sokolowska, A.

Inst :
Title : On 3,4,5-Triphenylaniline.

Orig Pub: Roczniki Chem, 32, No 2, 265-270 (1958) (in Polish with
English and Russian Summaries)

Title : The rearrangement of the oxine of 3,4,5-triphenyl-
cyclohexene-2-one (I, In oxine) under the action
of $(CH_3CO)_2O$ (II) and of CH_3COCl (III) in the
presence of pyridine has been used in the synthe-
sis of $3,4,5-(C_6H_5)_3C_6H_2NH-COCH_3$ (IV). The hydro-
lysis of IV gives $3,4,5-(C_6H_5)_3C_6H_2NH$ (V). The

Card : 1/4

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 4656.

CH_3COOH are added over 30 min at $\sim 10^\circ$ to 0.54 gm NaNO_2 in 3.8 ml conc H_2SO_4 ; heating for 50 min at $\sim 100^\circ$ followed by standing for ~ 12 hrs gives 41% VI, mp 224-226 $^\circ$ (after distillation at 210-215 $^\circ$ /15mm; from CH_3COOH). The diazonium salt solution prepared in a similar manner is added to 1.23 gm Cu_2Cl_4 in 3.5 ml conc HCl, the solution is heated for 15 min at $\sim 100^\circ$, the residue is distilled at 160-170 $^\circ$ /15mm, distilled in ether, washed with KOH and with CH_3OH ; the ether solution yields VII, yield 30%, mp 138-141 $^\circ$. -- V. Skorodunov.

Card : 4/4

19

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry--Theoretical organic chemistry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No. 78497
AUTHOR : Deles, J. and Polaczkowa, W.
VOLNT. : Not given
TITLE : On the Mechanism of the Reaction of the Methyl Ester of p-Bromocinnamic Acid with Hydrazine
ORIG. PUB. : Roczniki Chem., 32, No 6, 1243-1255 (1958)
ABSTRACT : The reaction of $N_2H_4 \cdot H_2O$ (I) with $4-BrC_6H_4CH=CHCOO-$ CH_3 (II), depending on the conditions used, gives $4-BrC_6H_4CH=CHCONHNH_2$ (III), $4-BrC_6H_4CH(NHNH_2)CH_2-$ $CONHNH_2$ (IV), 5-(*p*-bromophenyl)-pyrazolidone-3 (V), and $(4-BrC_6H_4CH=CHCONH_2)$ [sic] (VI). Apparently V is formed from IV or from $4-BrC_6H_4CH(NHNH_2)CH_2-$ $COOCH_3$ (VII) which has not been isolated and the hydrazinolysis of which proceeds markedly more readily than that of II. Depending on the concentration of I, the intermediate reacts either

CARD: 1/10

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No. 78497
AUTHOR :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : tition of VIII with CH₃N₃ or CH₃OH gives II, mp 87-89°. About 0.025 mol II and 0.075 mol of 100% I in 10 ml CH₃OH are refluxed for 15 min, evaporated over H₂SO₄ to dryness, and the residue is rinsed with ether; the yield of IV is 63.3%, mp 81.5-15° (decomp; from alcohol), diacetyl derivative (DAP) mp 234-235° (from aqueous alc). The combined ether extract yields 0.2 gm III, mp 163-166.5°. The same reaction with 2 hr reflux gives 3 gms of crude product which on

CARD: 3/10

COUNTRY	:	Poland	G-1
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No.	78497
AUTHOR	:		
ART.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	and 0.4 gm of an apparent mixture of IV and V. 0.05 mol II in 50 ml CH ₃ OH is treated with 0.15 mol of 20% I, the solution is allowed to stand for 4 days at about 20°, after which the filtrate is gradually evaporated in a dessicator, the precipitate being removed from time to time; the yield of III is 40.2%, mp 167.5-169° (from alc); 1.7% of impure VI and 26.3% of IV, mp 79-82° (decomp) are also obtained. About 0.01 mol III in 50 ml CH ₃ COOH is cooled to 5°, 0.01 mol	
CARD: 5/10			

COUNTRY	:	Poland	U-2
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., no. 22 1959, no.	78497
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	giving 35% of unreacted II, 18.8% III, and 19% IV; the alcoholic mother liquor on evaporation of the solvent and acetylation of the residue gives 0.4 gm of the AP of V, corresponding to a yield of V of 5.8%. About 25 mmol II and 75 mmol I in 50 ml CH ₃ OH are refluxed for 15 min; fractional crystallization gives 15% unreacted II, 26.5% III, and 28.3% V. About 25 mmol II and 25 mmol I in 7 ml CH ₃ OH are refluxed for 15 min, leaving a residue of 2.5 gms of unreacted II;	
CARD:	7/10		

COUNTRY	:	Poland	v-1
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No.	78497
AUTHOR	:		
TYPE	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	ClCOOC ₂ H ₅ , the solution is stirred for 2 hrs at temperatures from -2 to +2°, and 0.03 mol anhydrous H ₂ Hg in 50 ml CH ₂ Cl ₂ is added gradually to the solution; the precipitate and the residue remaining after the evaporation of the filtrate give 25% III and VI [sic], mp 306-310° (decomp; from sic). About 14 mmol 4-(3-C ₆ H ₄ C≡CCOOCH ₃)	
CARD: 9/10			

JAWORSKI, Tadeusz; POLACZKOWA, Wanda

Diene synthesis of pyridine ring; reactions of tetrachlorocyclopentadienone ketals with benzoyl cyanide. Rocznik chemii 34 no.3/4:887-898 '60.
(EEAI 10:3)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej Politechniki, Warszawa
(Synthesis) (Pyridine) (Tetrachlorocyclopentadienone)
(Acetals) (Phenylglyoxylonitrile)

DELES, Jadwiga; POLACZKOWA, Wanda

On the reaction of hydrazine with ring substituted derivatives of methyl cinnamate. Rocznik chemii 35 no.4:843-852 '61.

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181 p. Illus., Tables.
Text in Azerbaijani
Russian Title: SEL 'SMOYE KHOZVAYSTVO AZERBAIJZAN-
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SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

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[Problems of the overall use and conservation of water resources in the Azerbaijan S.S.R.] Voprosy kompleksnogo ispol'zovaniia i okhrany vodnykh resursov Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR. Baku, Izd-vo AN Azerbaidzh. SSR, 1963. 462 p.
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(Azerbaijan--Agriculture)

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Shamil A. ogl; BYSTRITSKIY, Vladimir Yefimovich; POLAD-ZADE, G.,
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[Improving the quality of animal husbandry and developing the
Caucasian Brown cattle breed in Azerbaijan] Kachestvennoe uluch-
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USSR/Farm Animals. Cattle

Q-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 88019

Author : Poladzade, Shindyan A.

Inst :

Title : Dairy Animal Husbandry in the Kolkhozes of Nagorniy Karabakh

Orig Pub : Sots. s.-kh. Azerbaydzhana, 1957, No 6, 34-37

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

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Periodical: GEOGRAFSKI OBZORNIK.

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Vol. 8, No. 4
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p. 214 (Stavba) Vol. 4, no. 7, July 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

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Calculation of reserves and the Commission of Classification
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Blood groups in man and their practical importance. Lijec.
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Development and location of petroleum refining enterprises.
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L 26339-65 FWT(1)/EWA(h) Feb
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Z/2510/62/000/004/0107/0113

AUTHOR: Polak, Augustin (Engineer major); Schorm, Stanislav (Engineer first lieutenant) 20

TITLE: Numerical correlation analyzer 7

SOURCE: Brunn. Vojenske akademie. Sbornik. Rada B, no. 4, 1962, 107-113

TOPIC TAGS: numerical correlation analyzer, correlation function, correlation signal pattern amplitude, autocorrelation function, characteristic curve, counter, multiplier, integrating circuit, radar pulse, numerical multiplication, repeater, synchronized pulse

ABSTRACT: The design, operating principle, and operation of a numerical correlation analyzer are briefly described. The device is intended for the computation of the values of correlation functions and carries out the integration of the product of two functions in a given time interval. The values of the functions are given by the amplitudes of the correlation signal patterns. The expressions for the autocorrelation and the correlation functions are given. The former expresses the degree of interdependence of the value of the characteristic curve $x(t)$ ampli-

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tude at a given moment of time t and of the value of the amplitude of the same characteristic curve at the moment of time $t + \tau$. The correlation function expresses, likewise, the degree of dependence of the amplitude of the characteristic curve $x(t)$ at a given moment of time t on the amplitude of the other characteristic curve $y(t)$ at a given moment of time $t + \tau$. From these relations it follows that the correlator must include an input circuit for feeding the values of the correlation functions to the counter, a multiplier for computing the product $x(t) \cdot x(t + \tau)$ or $x(t) \cdot y(t + \tau)$, an integrating circuit and an output circuit to record the value of the correlation function for the corresponding value of τ . Due to the very short duration of the radar pulses (of the order of $1 \mu s$) which are the source of information, the whole process of correlation estimation must proceed very rapidly which means that the analyzer must be high speed operating. The analyzer must pass through a preparatory stage in which it assimilates the method for estimating correlation functions. For this reason the frequency requirements are not particularly high. These may be outlined as follows: correlation interval $\tau = (1 - 10^5) \mu s$ can be automatically changed by jumps of $1 \mu s$ (with possible preliminary selecting), $10 \mu s$, and $100 \mu s$, the number of products per estimation is $N = 500$, and the operation interval per product is $Z_{op} = 250 \mu s$. A computer was chosen which is capable of carrying out numerical multiplication and addition,

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which best ensures accuracy of computations and the desired speed. Such a device can be used for the study of correlation functions in many fields. The analyzer operates in such a way that the signal patterns selected by the input circuits are processed by the repeaters at whose output the values of the signal patterns are expressed in numerical form. These numbers are multiplied in the multiplier and the products obtained are stored in the integrating circuit which, after the required number of products are obtained, transmits the result (the value of the correlation or of the autocorrelation function) to the output circuit. This circuit records the values in numerical or analogue form. A synchronizer controls the operation of the correlator. The input circuit is still in the developmental stage and has not been built yet. The pulse counter has a capacity of seven binary series and is constructed with the type 56NU70 transistor. The summation unit uses type 103NU70 transistors and type 5MN41 diodes. The frequency of the synchronized pulses is 50 kc, the addition time is 20 μ sec; the total period for the summation of a single product, then, is 140 μ sec. The integrating circuit, which has not yet been built, must ensure the parallel computation of 500 products of the numbers A and B. At the present time the synchronizer is in the process of being built and the multiplier is being perfected. The construction of this special computer, which the teaching staff of the department of radar is

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